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10/643,868	08/20/2003	Steve Anspach	20-522	5191

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MANELLI DENISON & SELTER PLLC
7th Floor
2000 M Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036-3307

EXAMINER

GEE, JASON KAI YIN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2434

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02/25/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/643,868	ANSPACH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JASON K. GEE	2434	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/12/2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 15-20 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 15-20 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/04/2008

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is response to communication: amendment filed on 12/12/2008.
2. Claims 15-20 are currently pending in this application. Claims 15 and 18 are independent claims.
3. The IDS received 12/04/2008 has been accepted.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on 12/12/2008 in regards to the amended claims have been considered but are not persuasive.

As per the 112 1st paragraph rejection, the rejection still stands. Although the applicants have amended the specification, the specification does not teach the recited claims. Please see the 112 1st paragraph rejection below.

THe applicants argue that the KIV-7 Family Article is not proper, as it was published after the filing date. The applicants also argue that no hard copy was submitted with the Office Action. However, a hard copy was submitted on 07/12/2007. On this hard copy, it stated “Last updated on: 06/13/2001 14:47:46.” Therefore, the article was published before the filing date of the present application. Another hard copy will be provided in this action for the applicant’s benefit.

The applicants also argue that the VIASAT reference was not received either. However, it was sent on 07/12/2007. Another hard copy will be provided for the applicant’s benefit.

The applicants further argue that claim 15 and 18 recite two routers (a red side router and a black side router). However, this is not claimed. It is not distinctively claimed that the red side and black side router are different units as the applicants are arguing.

Throughout the arguments, the appellant seem to emphasize that the combination of multiple references (3 and more) is an indication of the non-obviousness of the rejection. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner has combined an excessive number of references, reliance on a large number of references in a rejection does not, without more, weigh against the obviousness of the claimed invention. See *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 18 USPQ2d 1885 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

In regards to the limitations of the amended claims, a new reference is brought in to teach those limitations, and thus, the arguments pertaining to such amnemdmnts are now moot in view of new ground(s) of rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to

one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

As per claims 15-20, the amended claims recite providing routing information from said red side router in bulk encrypted data. However, the independent claims continue to recite that the said bulk encrypted data is routed through a black side router. However, the specification recites the opposite. In paragraph 53 (of the publication 2005/0044358) of the applicant's specification, the specification recites that the routing information is contained in the encrypted is passed to the red side router.

Double Patenting

7. The provisional double patenting rejection with regards to Copending Application No. 10/699,834 has been withdrawn in response to applicant's Terminal Disclaimer submitted on 09/12/2007 that has been approved by the Office.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 15, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over *Global Broadcast Service (GBS) End-to-End Services: Protocols and Encapsulation* by Michael DiFrancisco et al. (hereinafter DiFrancisco), 2000, in view of Beser et al. US

Patent No. 6,496,867 (hereinafter Beser), in view of Elliott US Patent No. 7,023,818 (hereinafter Elliott), and further in view of Stephenson et al. US Patent No. 7,023,996 (hereinafter Stephenson)

As per claim 15, DiFrancisco teaches a method of providing a deployable communication system, comprising: passing network data through an encryption device to provide bulk encrypted data (page 705, 2.1.2, wherein serial encryptors such as kg-194 and kg-84 inherently utilize bulk encryption); encapsulating said bulk encrypted data (page 707, 3.0), routing said IP encapsulated, bulk encrypted data from an output port of said deployable communication system over a public Internet (page 706, 2.3 and 2.3.1; packets are inherently output from output ports); wherein said deployable communication system enables routing of secure communications via said Internet using said IP packets comprising said encapsulated bulk encrypted data (page 706, 2.3 and 2.3.1; also page 707, 3.0).

Although DiFrancisco does not explicitly teach encapsulating the cells into IP after encrypting, this would have been obvious. Encrypting data packets before encapsulating them into IP is well known, and is widely used, and is referred to as a "tunnel mode," and is widely known in IPSec. For example, Beser teaches that it is well known in the art that information may be encrypted inside the IP packets before transmission, to conceal the information inside (col. 1 lines 54-67 and col. 2 lines 1-18).

Further, the DiFrancisco and KIV Family does not explicitly teach routing data from a plurality of sources by a red side router, said plurality of sources comprising

telephony devices and computing devices, and routing encrypted data through a black side router. This is obvious though, as taught in by Elliott in col. 7 lines 1- 25.

Further, passing routing information in bulk encrypted data is not explicitly taught by teh DiFrancisco combination. However, this is taught by Stephenson, such as in col. 2 lines 5-15.

In addition, at the time of the invention, the DiFrancisco combination does not explicitly teach that the system is a portable system. However, making a system portable is obvious, as it increases the flexibility of the system. Also, see *In re Lindberg*, 194 F.2d 732, 735, 93 USPQ 23, 26 (CCPA 1952).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to incorporate the teachings of Beser, Encrypting data before IP encapsulation, as admitted by Beser, is well known in the art. By doing so, it would increase security as the information inside the IP packets are concealed. (col. 2 lines 1-4). However, encrypting before would use more computing power, but it is well known in the art that there is always tradeoffs in security and efficiency/time.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to combine the DiFrancisco combination with the Elliott reference. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to perform such an addition to ensure security, as the red/black routers are geared toward a system which provides security. Further, Elliott is directed toward portable deployable communication systems which provide security in communication systems. As described in Elliott in col. 7 lines 10-27, the red/black terminology is directed toward military communication terms, and it would have been

obvious to use such a system for such needs, as security is greatly needed in these areas.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the Stephenson reference with the DiFrancisco combination. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to perform such an addition to maximize security (col. 2 lines 5-15).

Claim 18 is rejected using the same basis of arguments used to reject claim 15 above.

10. Claims 16 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over the DeFranciso combination as applied above, and further in view of *KIV-7 Family* (hereinafter KIV Family).

As per claim 16, the DiFrancisco combination does not explicitly teach KIV type encryption devices, such as KIV-7. However, DiFrancisco teaches Type 1 serial encryptors, such as KG-194, KG-84, etc. If not inherent, it is very well known in the art that one of the most common type 1 serial encryptors are KIV encryptor units. For further information, this may be found in KIV Family, such as on page 1, relating the KIV-7 family with the KG-84.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to combine the KIV Family reference with DiFrancisco. As stated earlier, DiFrancisco teaches type 1 serial encryptors, and it is well known in the art, if not inherent, that KIV encryptors are commonly used for type 1 serial encryptors. By utilizing KIV encryption, the KIV

standards will be met, and can be adaptable to the security systems already in use with the type 1 serial encryptors.

Claim 19 is rejected using the same basis of arguments used to reject claim 16 above.

11. Claims 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Di Francisco combination as applied above, and further in view of KIV-21 ViaSat IP Crypto (hereinafter ViaSat).

As per claim 17, the DiFrancisco combination does not explicitly teach KIV-21. However, DiFrancisco teaches that any type 1 serial encryptor may be used. The KIV-21 is well known in the art, as can be seen in the ViaSat reference.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to combine the ViaSat reference with the DiFrancisco reference. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to perform such an addition to provide more security. It teaches in ViaSat on page 1 multiple advantages, one of them being that KIV-21 is ideal to create a Type 1 VPN supporting any IP-based client/server application including web browsing.

Claim 20 is rejected using the same basis of arguments used to reject claim 17 above.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

12.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to www whose telephone number is (571)272-6431. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 7:00 am to 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kambiz Zand can be reached on (571) 272-38113811. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jason Gee
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2400
08/09/2008
/Kambiz Zand/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2434